

thereby decreasing the partial oxidation reaction the reformation temperature becomes low to cause the reformed gas to be produced in a small quantity".

The issue is not whether Komatsu teaches the use of water in the production of reformat; the issue is whether Komatsu teaches that a partial oxidation reaction of Boegner would be helped or hindered by water.

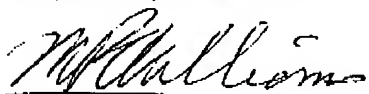
Since the water suggested by Komatsu is in line 1 of column 6, "water vapor reformation reaction" and in line 2 is "endothermic reaction", Komatsu teaches that the use of water will cool the process. Boegner teaches in column 5, that since it is an electrically heated POx, use of warm exhaust gas is beneficial; it is obvious that throwing water into the electrically heated mini-E-catalyst of Boegner would harm the Boegner process; it would require more electricity; there is no reason any one of ordinary skill in the reformation art would think that adding water to Boegner would help it. Komatsu teaches plainly that water is endothermic and would cool the mini-E-catalyst of Boegner. Komatsu teaches that use of water causes "the reformed gas to be produced in a small quantity".

Therefore, Komatsu teaches water provides a cooling of the partial oxidation reaction with a lower yield of reformed gas while Boegner teaches that heating of the mini-E-catalyst requires warm exhaust to be more efficient. This clearly suggests that water, causing an endothermic reaction, would cool the mini-E-catalyst and reduce the yield. One would therefore not alter Boegner in accordance with Komatsu.

The foregoing is supported as a fact in the aforementioned declaration.

For the foregoing reasons, allowance of claims 1-18 is hereby requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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